Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

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FINEST LINE OF GOODS ON THE COAST-A FINE FIT GUARANTEED SHIRLS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY BRANCH OFFICE AT PHENIX, ARIZONA.

THE WORLD'S METHODISTS

THEY WILL HOLD A GREAT CONFER-ENCE IN NEW YORK.

It Will Begin at the Metropolitan Opera Japan-The Revival That Has Preceded

" York city, and already delegates from the fear of it; I recall an instance of a cook uttermost parts of the earth have begun to arrive in the American metropolis. Among them is Dr. Robert Samuel Maclay, delegate from Japan. He has been engaged in missionary work in China and Japan for over forty-one years, and is one of the principal men who undertook the Protestant translation of the Bible into the Chinese and Japanese tengues. Since June, 1873, his work has been confined exclusively to Japan, and he speaks with enthusiasm of the progress of Methodism in that distant country. To a New York

rrespondent of this paper he said:
"There is little difficulty encountered in osecuting the work of conversion to Christianity among the Japanese. On matters of religion they are surprisingly liberal. There are three religious sects, yet the greatest harmony exists among them. There are those who follow Buddhism. Shintoism and Confucianism. Shin

which, so far as we know, exists only in Japan. The term is derived from the Japanese 'shin,' a word which signifies 'God, gods, divine,' and 'to,' which means a which means a way, doctrine, teaching, etc. To the inquiry,

toism is a religion

DR. R. S. MACLAY. ism? it is not easy to give a satisfactory reply. An examination of the Shinto literature discloses the fact that no moral code is enumeriated in their belief. The five articles which embody the creed of Shintoism are: "L Adoration or preservation of pure

fire, as the emblem of purity and instrument of purification. "2. Purity of soul, heart and body to be "3 Observance of festive days.

"4. Pilgrimages,

of paint, gilding and, as far as possible, Within the temple no id is symbols of worship are the mirror, or tamajiro, and the go-hei. The mirror, it is said, was brought from heaven by Thirigi-no-Mikato, who came from Amported to have said to him:

'Look upon this mirror as my spirit:

"The go hel is simply a slender wand of unpainted wood, fro which hang two long the prayers used in worship consist simin repeating the name of the Idol; others in repeating a few sentences supposed to possess magical efficacy. As an be entirely distinct and different. obstacle to the advance of the Christian religion in Japan, Shintoism is not formidable, notwithstanding its assured not be complied with. The conference of support of churches and schools. A vast work could be done there by a liberal ex-

are probationers. Our people have asked me to petition for a resident hishop, and I see no reason why their demands should Japan is entirely self supporting. It asks no assistance from this country for the penditure of money, but so far as the missions already established are concerned, no aid is necessary. I have been since July, 1883, president of the Tokio-Ei-Wa-Gakka, which is the name of the Methodist Episcopal college in Japan. During the past year we have had about 250 students in attendance. Out of that number 21 have become converts to Christianity, and a large number take a lively interest in the doctrines of the Christian faith. "Several years ago there was strong opposition to Christianity on



THE M. E. REVIVAL-REV. MR. HARRISON selves 'Yaso Taiji,' or Jesus opposers. They gave lectures all over the country, and drew large crowds of people to hear what they had to say. The result was a desire on the part of many to know more about the religion; and it has led to just the spirit of inquiry which leads to conversion. The government finally forbade these persons to give lectures. Origin of Color Blindness.

That the origin of color blindness lies in the brain, and not in the eye, has been suggested by Professor Ramsay. While engaged in teaching in Brooklyn some years ago, the principal of a school in-sisted in treating every case of the sort as dependent on the will of the pupil. His remedy was the rod. This certainly seemed a tyrannical and unwarranted treatment, but the result was favorable to his theory. Is it possible that a thor-ough examination will ultimately demonstrate that the fault lies very largely in the shiftless methods of observation which have grown up under the old classical system of education, and which bave to a large extent become hereditary?

Some traits are common to all members of the negro race. The darky is yet to be born who would not be willing to subsist for the rest of his lifetime upon an ex clusive diet of pork, corn bread, cabbage, buttermilk and watermelon. Holding such dietary ideas, it follows that the negroes must, of necessity, be fatalists They have no faith in the "ounce of prevention" theory, and look upon the iden of taking precaution against disease as
The Methodists of the world will on "white folk's foolishness." No matter May 1 begin their great conference in New how contagious the sickness, they have no who requested permission to set up with the body of the president of her society. It was only at breakfast time the following morning that her mistress casually inquired into the nature of the defunct officer's disease, and was electrified by the

The Negro as a Fatalist.

careless answer, "Black smallpox." Scenes of sickness and death possess a horrible fascination for them all. They congregate in and about the abode of suffering, discussing the patient's symptoms, criticising the medical treatment of the case, uttering plous phrases and singing their weird hymns. As the disease nears its almost invariably fatal termination they gloat over the last scenes and revel in funereal anticipations. No sooner has breath left the body than the clock is stopped; the mirror, if mirror there be, is shrouded in white, and white curtains are hung at the doors and windows. The corpse is kept as long as circumstances and the police will permit, and an almost uninterrupted course of prayer and singing is maintained until the hour of burial.—New

Packing of Human Belugs.

The cellar population of New York city is a source of incessant disease and crime. And with the more respectable class of poor, who occupy the better kind of tenement houses, the packing of human beings in those great caravanseries is one of the worst evils of this city. It sows pestilence and breeds every species of criminal habits. From 20,000 tenement houses comes 73 per cent. of the mortality of our population, and I have little doubt as much as 90 per cent. of the offenses against property and person.

Overcrowding is the one great misfortune of New York. Without it we should be the healthiest large city in the world. and a great proportion of the crimes which disgrace our civilization would be nipped in the bud. While this continues as it does now, there is no possibility of a thorough sanitary, moral and religious reform in our worst wards.

Few girls can grow up to maturity in "5. Worship, both in the temples and at such dens as exist here and be virtuous from boys can have such places as homes "The Shinto temples are very plain and not be thieves and vagabonds. In such structures, built of the finest kinds of places typhus and cholera will always be woods exquisitely finished, but destitute rife, and the death rate will reach its most terrible maximum. While the poorest population dwell in these cellars and crowded images or effigies are to be seen. The enly atties neither Sunday schools, nor symbols of worship are the mirror, or churches, nor charities can accomplish a thorough reform.-Joe Howard in New York Graphic.

It is plainly impossible to learn every order among the contending deities who thing that deserves to be learned, and, at that time dwelt on earth. She is re on the other hand, to give up in despair and let all study go by the board is, of course, both foolish and wicked. The keep it in the same house and upon the first thing is to select the three or four same floor with yourself, and worship it branches most congenial to one's disposias if you were worshiping my actua. tion and capacity, and set one's self to master them thoroughly. The next thing is, as Emerson says, to 'lop off decisively ones miscellaneous activities." Three or pieces of paper, notcued so as to present a four subjects of study are better than one twisted appearance. It is supposed to at glone, because a devotion to one promotes tract the attention of spirits. Some of narrowness of view and a wrong perspective. One of these subjects will be naturally, the main subject-the man's business or profession. The others should

I know a man who is at the head of an important and elaborite railway enterprise in Boston, and whose whole time before place in the traditions and affections of the people. The Methodists number But in the evenings he studies astronomy, about 2,500 converts in Japan up to the and finds in this pursuit both refreshment present time. Of these some 2,000 are and intellectual enlargement. Music is a members of the church, and the other 500 favorite "second love" with many; and chemistry, geology, botany, history, so-ciology and a dozen other special branches of study are replete with attractions.-New York Commercial Advertiser.

At a Turkish Wedding,

Turkish wedding festivities last several days, during which Gypsy dancing girls and musicians entertain hosts of women at the home of the bride's parents. Much frivolity is indulged in, much cigarette smoking and coffee drinking, awarms of beggars are fed and bakshished at the door, and many presents received and given. But all this time the expectant young Turk has never set eyes on his intended. At the beginning of the festivities porters come to his father's house bearing the bulky trousseau of the bride, for the Turkish custom is for the bride and her belongings to be brought to the home of her husband. Guests begin at once to distribute the articles of the trousseau about the bridal chamber, so as to show everything off to the best advantage. Festivities are continued at both houses. On the third day friends of the bridegroom proceed in a body to the house of the bride, and on the sixth the bride is conducted to the house of her husband. where he stands at the door to receive her velled.— Thomas Stevens in New York

Central America's Table Manners. When traveling in a foreign country it is discreet never to praise or criticise, but if I do let the cat out of the bag, she has so far to run that her starting point cannot be traced. Table manners in this country are villatnous. A long rectangular table is set; the cups, saucers and extra dishes are arranged in line down the center. When any individual is ready for the next course, he pushes his dirty plate away from him, takes another from the center of the table, hands his knife and fork to the servant, who wipes them off on a dirty towel he has tied to his waist, and returns them. All eaters seem to be in a hurry. In other countries, when any thing is desired from another dish, it is | ill, on April 5, Dr. Agnew was called to customary to help yourself by using the treat him. As the case was so serious, he spoon that belongs to that dish, but here time is pressing, and it is a common sight to see four or five men striking their own individual forks into the same dish at the same time.- New York Times.

It is injurious to rub the eyes while inflamed by the cutting winter winds and and the dust raised thereby, and equally so to bathe them and go out immediately again in the air, as then there is danger of catching a cold. A prominent optician declares that most of the eye troubles at this season are caused by imprudence in rubbing or bathing. He also says that in rubbing the eyes the tear line from the outside to the nose should be followed, though the majority pass the fingers from the inside out, which, he asserts, affects the sight and produces crows' feet. The ladies will assuredly heed the last statement.-New York Times.

THE WIND THEIR STEED.

Carl and Carlotta Myers Propose a Daring Plan. Professor Carl E. Myers and his wife, Carlotta, of Mohawk, N. Y., who are well known balloonists, now think they have got the currents of the upper air so well mapped out that they can cross the continent either way at will, and propose to ve it by going aerially to San Francisco and back. Of course the scheme has been repeatedly tried, the most sensational instance being that of the late Professor

John Wise, who traveled 1,900 miles in twelve hours, but not in the direction he wanted to go. Since that experience the accepted opinion has been that the air currents could not be calculated in advance, and that once launched ins space the seromant wind listeth; but "Carlotta" Myers

CARL E. MYERS. husband intend to try their system soon. She has made many voyages, in which she landed almost where she would, and maintains that by noting the direction of the currents as she rises through them she can chose her level and go where she

Professor Myers has made ascensions in twelve states and Canada, and with the data thus obtained he proposes to take a series of day flights, stopping each night at designated cities to resupply with gas, If his calculations prove correct he will then make one unbroken eastward journey from San Francisco to New York, after which he will try an over-ocean voyage. His opinion is, however, that the currents above the ocean run on a very different system from those above the land, and that as yet we know practically nothing about them. He has his great balloon in course of construction and will take his eastward flight early this year.

periences, including one trip with direct from the Pa. Her husband had a few days previously made the first ascension ever made with natural gas. On

fore getting clear of the buildings; but once to keep away these pests with fans. the wilderness of tins and oil derricks nonth, and cannot be washed out.-"An faced rapidly away. Soon I was over Oil Arabian Princess. City, Titusville and Tideout, as I varied orkings of the valve she rose to a height of 20 000 feet before she could turn to descend, and made 00 miles in 90 minutes.

most of the time at a height of four miles Once when she made an ascension, clad in spangles, and with guaze wings on her oulders, she came down in a backwoods locality, and was very shortly surrounded by a crowd of gaping negroes, who, seeing the guare wings, imagined she was some sort of an angel, and began at once to offer the most extravagant adoration. Five fluids have now been used for in-

flating balloons. First was the hot air. used by the Montgolfier brothers a century ago; then hydrogen, soon after used by M. Charlis; then carbonetted hydrogen or coal gas, first used by the noted British aeronaut, Green; then naphtha or water gas, in common use for a long time; and finally natural gas, as introduced by "Cerlotta" and Prof. Meyers.

In the denth of Dr. C. R. Agnew, of New York, the medical profession loses one of its best known members.

Agnew was born in New York in 1830. After receiving a private school edention beentered Columbia college and was graduated in 1849, studied medicine with Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers, for many years surreon of the New York hospital. He attended the reg-

ular course of lec tures in the Col. DR. C. R. AGNEW. lege of Physicians and Surgeons, serving also in the New York Hospital. After being graduated from the medical school in 1853 Dr. Agnew practiced for a year on the shores of Lake Superior, now the town of Houghton, and then a small mining town. He then returned to New York, and being offered the appointment as surgeon of the Eye and Ear infirmary, he went to Europe to complete his studies. Dr. Agnew returned to America in 1855,

and married the foll-wing year. He held the position as surgeon to the New York Ear and Eye infirmary until April, 1864, when his duties on the United States sanitary commission compelled him to resign. In 1858 Governor Edwin D. Morgan appointed Dr. Agnew to be sugeon gene il of New York, and at the outbreak of the rebellion Governor Morgan appointed him medical director of the State Volunteer hospital. In this position he performed most efficient service. For a long time be had charge of the important trust of obtaining for the regiments passing through New York state to the seat of war their medical supplies. He also did remarkable work on the sanitar commission. Since those memorable war days he has been engaged in the practice of his profession

When ex-Senator Conkling was tabon called in Dr. Barker and Dr. Sands, and expected to take part in the operation which lengthened Mr. Conkling's life several days, but his own illness prevented his being present. A Moonless Month.

The month of February, 1866, was in one respect the most remarkable in the world's history. It had no full moon. January had two full moons and so bad March, but February had none. Do you realize what a rare thing in nature that was? It had not occurred since the time of Washington, nor since the discovery of America, nor since the beginning of the Christian era, nor the creation of the world. And it will not occur again, according to the computation of astronomers, for—how long do you think?—2,500,000 years. Was not that truly a wonderful month?—Golden Days. SOMEWHERE.

For others, the green leaves are dancing light, And lovers meet where blossom in the lane Flowers, the sky children of the sun and rain.

And somewhere torrents in their youthful And mountain summits glisten pure of stain.

Somewhere to poble purpose souls are wo By holy living or heroic death;

Brave hearts endure, nor quail at fortune's frown; And somewhere there is rest for all who breathe,

newhere a land where sorrow is unknown.

-H. T. R. in London Spectator.

Remedies for Writer's Cramp.

Change all the conditions frequently, the height of the chair or of the table, the kind of paper, using sometimes the smoother, sometimes the rougher sort. Have every description of pen and pen-holder at hand, and change them frequently. Don't try to write a handsome ion who has writer's cramp in perfection cannot do. Be satisfied with legibility, insists on the contrary, and she and her and this there need be no difficulty about. The trouble seems to be a zervous one, and very little things will affect it. The change from paper that is ruled to paper that is not, and vice versa, will often give relief, and even a change from black ink to blue has been known to be beneficial. Of course you must have quill pens in your assortment, but their exclusive use will not help you. A friend who does a great deal of writing has turned to the typewriter for relief, but that is all that it affords. The fingers have got into the cramp habit, and in time the use of the typewriter wearies and stiffens them. Nothing but an infinite variety of appliances, constantly changed, will afford the desired relief.— 'Causerie" in Boston Herald.

Dyeing with the Henna Plant.

The lady who is about to undergo the lyeing process is stretched out at full length on her back, and is not allowed to stir. The paste is put on the soles of His wife, "Carlotta," has had thick; the upper part of the feet is never many exciting excovering, and the whole is tightly

The same process is gone through with the palm of the hand and the fingers. To tube in Franklin, teep the application in place, the lady must lie perfectly still all night for no other parts of the body must receive the lye, and a spot on the back of the hand or the finger joints would be a great disigurement. At this time she is dreadfully tensed by

swarms of musquitoes and flies, but she first rising she lare not move to drive them away. was in danger, be the upper classes slaves watch all night oat, she says, "in he broad stream of The same process must be repeated for air the balloon rose rapidly, but flew more swiftly northwestward, while below us int; but, once finished, it remains for a

> When there were buffalo on the plains he Manitoba grizzlies were great hunters of them. When a grizzly and a buffalo net there was always sure to be a conest, but it seldom lasted long, and the onffalo was usually the victim. outfalo would charge upon the bear, which awaited the onset of his foe erect in his haunches. As the buffalo dashed apon him the bear threw himself aside, and with a blow as quick as lightning with one of his fore paws seldom failed to break his antagonist's neck. A grizzly bear has been known to engage in succession four and even five big buffalo bulls, and to kill every one of them. It requently happened however, that sor counger and more active bull than his ompanions succeeded in evading the faal blow of the grizzly's terrible fore paw long enough to give in turn a fatal thrust

mutual slaughter.—New York Sun. Educating Arabian Girls. "Educate a girl!" exclaimed a Mohammedan to Dr. Jessup, a missionary mong the Arabs, who was urging hir o place one of his daughters in a girls' school in Tripoli. 'Educate a girl! You might as well try to educate a cat!" Several aristocratic Mohammedan gentlemen of Beirut were induced a few years ago to place their daughters in one of e Protestant schools there, and one of them remarked: "Would you believe it? I heard one of the girls read the other day, and she actually asked a question about the construction of a noun preceded by a preposition! I never heard the like of it! The things do distinguish and understand what they read after all."
The other replied: "Mashallah! Mashallah! The will of God be done!"-St.

with his horn in the bear's side, punctur-

ing the vitals, and making of the contest

An Alaskan Winter Day. The shortest days are passed, and we will now see old Sol's shining face a few sion. minutes longer each day. On the 22d the sun rose at 8:40 a. m., hugged close to the top of the peaks crowning Douglas island, disappeared from sight at 1:10 p. m. behind a tall peak, came out again at 1:40 p. m. and then finally set at 3:30 At 3:40 darkness sets in and lamps are lighted.—Alaska Free Press.

Marriage in Great Britain, Britain seems to have arrived at a point of her civilization similar to that reached years ago by France, when the increase of native population begins diminishing. That is shown by the rapid decrease of the number of marriages. In 1853 there and in 1886 only 14.1 to 1,000. - Foreign

Life Insurance Statistics.

Statistics of the life insurances show that there are now 820,000 policies in this country, representing an aggregate insurance of \$2,100,000,000. During the past year more than \$400,000,000 of new rance was written, and more than \$70,000,000 distributed among policy holders in death, endowment and dividend payments.-New York Evening

Workers in Copper. Though workers in copper seldom suf-fer any ill health from their work, yet was killed or not. The situation is very the particles of the mineral enter their system so as to completely saturate them in process of time. Some old coppersmiths have had their hair turn green instead of gray, and their bones have been found green after death.-Chicago News.

A Ball in Mormondom. Utah Mother (to daughter)-You will

Daughter-Yes, mamma. Utah Mother—And you mus pleasant as possible. Mr. Brigha most desirable parti of the seas only one wife, you know.-The

It is a matter of daily remark, in the Eastern financial centers, that mining as a business presents many more favorable and attractive features to business men than ever before. From this we argue a satisfactory improvement in the tone of public opinion regarding this important enterprise, and unless some unforseen and unfavorable movement should occur it is safe to predict, not only a marked improvement but a rapid change in the minds of the people, which will result in the movement of large sums of needed capital in the direction of mining investment. The chief danger we apprehend will be from injudicious and short sighted movement of parties owning properties, or interested in mining localities, who, in their haste to secure the prize that is offered, may, as they have many times in the past, practically kill the goose that would have laid for them the golden egg.

It may be truly said that the lethargy of the past few years, and of the present time, which has crippled so many promising localities, is due chiefly to this selfish and unwise policy, which, in its blindness, would sacrifice permanent good for temporary gain, and the consequence may be most justly ascribed to the mine owners themselves. Whether the experience of the past has taught them wisdom remains to be seen, and upon the answer of this question depends much of the immediate and the future activity and success in the mining industry. Investors have generally, throughout the country, profited by the experience they have purchased, and will not repeat the history of the past. Mining has, with business men and capitalists, come to be generally regarded as a productive and substantial industry, the profit, desirability and success of which is to be measured and judged by the tangible verdict of production by the tangible verdict of production, rather than by the former standards of picked samples, and the glowing acquired, corrected by mechanical appliances. So far it has been plainly apparent that there has been a lack of consistent business methods and harmony of action in the mining camps. There has been no union of effort and harmony of interest which has comprehended the fact that the permanent good of all would result in the highest benefit to each, but the rule has been too general where the scramble for self has taken the form of an active and indiscriminate denunciation of the property of all others. If these things are to

improvement in the direction of mining investment will be short lived and easily written. We are confident, from a careful re view of the wide field of the mining industry of this continent, that there is at the present time the beginning of one of the most important epochs f practical and permanent advance ment that ever has been known in the history of this industry; but its growth, benefit, and result, will depend largely upon the spirit which prevails, and with which it is met throughout the mining territory of the country .-

be continued, the history of the present

Chicago Mining News. One More Good Indian.

A letter from the Custom house details the murder of two Mexicans who were coming up from Sonora last Saturday, with a load of mescal. They were attacked near the southeast end of the San Jose mountains by a small band of Apaches, both killed, their two horses stolen and the mescal destroyed. One of the braves, however, became so full of the fiery beverage that he was unable to go with his companions when they started for a spring in the mountains. A short time after the enactment of the tragedy a Mexican herder, of the Elias ranch, rode up to the spot, and seeing his murdered countrymen and drunken Indian, dismounted and, although possessing no arms except an ordinary sheath knife, he with this cut the Indian's throat and scalped him. He had barely finished when he was fired on by one of the Apaches, who had evidenly returned for his drunken companion. The herder rode as rapidly as possible to the custom house and gave the alarm. The guards or Mexican soldiers immediately went to the spot, but the Indians had gone in the mountains and have not since been seen or heard of. Col. Forsyth who was in from Ft. Huachuca last Thursday says that he

Troublesome Navaloes.

saw the scalp and there is no question

but it was that of an Apache. The

The Gallup Register says the Navajo Indians are abundantly supplied with whisky they say by a Mexican living at or near Cabezon. Recently a party of them camped and drunk five gallons of whisky near the Chaco Company's store, on the east side of the reservation in the Chaco valley. On another occasion one of them passed the same place with three gallons of whisky. Only last week a party of drunken Navajos came to Captain D. D. Duncan's store on the Chaco, and driving SHAVING him off took possession of the store, were 17.9 marriages to every 1,000 in-habitants; in 1885 there were only 14.4, which they are still holding. Chief Mula Muncho, of the Navajos, with his band, get whisky regularly, and set on Only the best quality of hair oils and perfumer less used. Razors always sharp. regular and protracted sprees. People living near the reservation ask the United States Marshal for protection. Reports from Stevens county, Kansas,

state that the entire population of Hughston and Woodsdale are under arms. Squads of citizens are parading the country night and day, and show but little respect to the property of others. Two of these patrolmen met Monday and a lively fusilade ensued Three horses were left dead on the field. serious.

Where to Buy Trees.

R. E. Farrington, of the Phenix Nursery, at Phenix, has a large stock of fruit and ornamental trees which he connects at MAMMOTH with the Boone stage from Riverside for AMERICAN FLAG is sel ing at reasonable figures. free catalogue and price-list will be forwarded by mail on application.

ORACLE and TUCSON |

Leaves Mammoth Tuesdays and Saturdays returning alternate days; probably meet young Mr. Brigham at the Arizona white ash 11 to 4 feet at \$45 per 1000.

NUMBER 13.

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All persons indubted to the undersigned are requested to settle before July 1st. Upon that date all accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. M. M. Hickey, Plorence, A. T., June 15, 1888.